

### 2018 RABIES VACCINATION CLINICS

Available free of charge to Madison County residents.

A voluntary \$5.00 donation per pet is requested to help defray clinic costs.

#### MARCH

21	<b>Madison Fire Department</b>	5pm-7pm
Wednesday	7362 Route 20	

#### APRIL

7	<b>Chittenango Fire Department</b>	9am-12pm
Saturday	417 Genesee Street	
17	<b>Fenner Town Garage</b>	5pm-7pm
Tuesday	Nelson Road, Nelson	

#### MAY

15	<b>Stockbridge Highway Dept.</b>	5pm-7pm
Tuesday	5320 N. Main St (Route 46), Munnsville	

**Get the complete 2018 schedule of rabies clinics at:**  
[healthymadisoncounty.org/events/](http://healthymadisoncounty.org/events/)



We need  
**YOUR**  
 FEEDBACK!

Take our two  
 minute survey.



or paste the URL below in your  
 browser: [https://  
 www.surveymonkey.com/r/  
 DSRC2018](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DSRC2018)

### Total Rabies Post-Exposure Provided by Year

The Madison County Department of Health (MCDOH) provides rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (RPEP). RPEP may be given if an individual has been exposed (e.g. bitten) by an animal that either tests positive for rabies, or where the spread of the rabies virus cannot be ruled out. Figure 1, shows the number of MCDOH RPEP administrations by year.

- 2017 had the highest number of administrations since 2012
- Since 2013, more RPEP has been provided each year to individuals to prevent the deadly rabies virus

Fig. 1: Total RPEP administrations by year, Madison County, 2012-2017

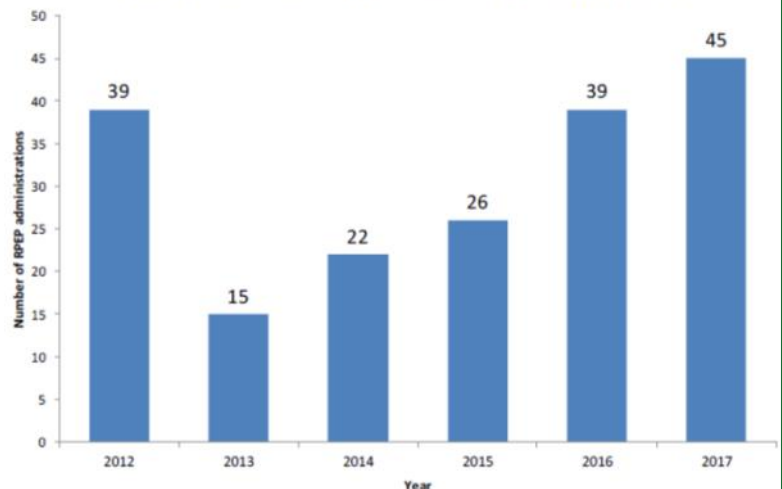


Figure 1. Total number of MCDOH RPEP administrations, by year

# Madison County Animal Disease Surveillance Report

## Rabies Post-Exposure Provided by Year and by Animal Type

Figure 2 shows the amount of MCDOH RPEP administrations by year and by type of animal since 2012. Exposure to bats is by far the most common reason for RPEP. Cats (both domestic and feral) also account for a large proportion. In 2017, bat-related RPEP administrations continued to increase. There was an increase in RPEP administrations from dog and raccoon exposures. Whereas the number of cat-related administrations continued to decrease.

Figure 2: Total RPEP administrations by type of animal by year, Madison County, 2012-2017

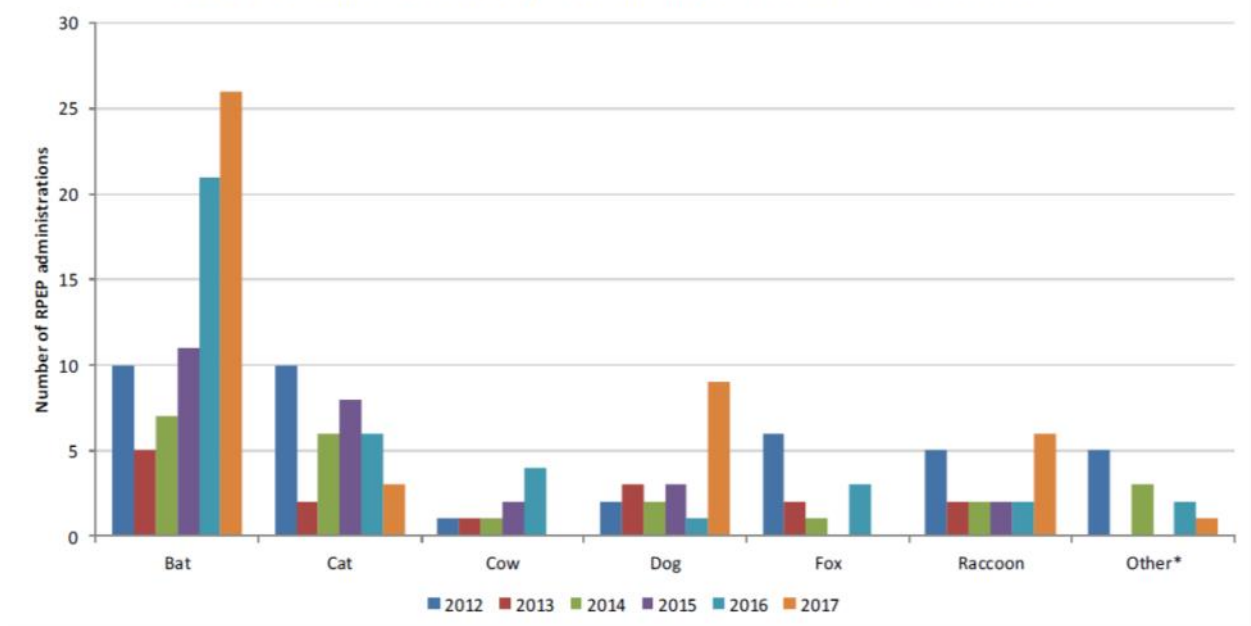


Figure 2. Total MCDOH RPEP administrations by animal type, by year

\*Other includes: Coyote (1), Fisher (1), Goat (3), Monkey (1), Skunk (2), Tiger (1), Woodchuck (1), Unknown

## Veterinarian Reports of Animal Diseases

Figure 3 shows the three-year local animals disease trend from 2015-2017.

Over the last three years, the top five diseases reported in animals by area Veterinarians are Lyme disease, roundworm, tapeworm, giardia, and hookworm.

